Statement

Detail of Dispensaries and Beneficiaries As on 31.3.1996.

Sl. No.	*Name of State*	*No. of Dispensaries*	*No. of beneficiaries*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135	15,79,950
2.	Assam	26	1,65,300
3.	Bihar	56	5,76,000
4.	Chandigarh Admn.	2	98,150
5.	Delhi	47	13,73,500
6.	Goa	5	1,64,100
7.	Gujarat	121	23,88,150
8.	Haryana	69	12,69,350
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	1,25,900
10.	Karnataka	145	22,42,650
11.	Kerala	136	16,20,700
12.	Madhya Pradesh	64	7,53,700
13.	Maharashtra	78	45,55,900
14.	Meghalaya	1	4,850
15.	Orissa	53	5,18,000
16.	Pondichery	13	79,150
17.	Punjab	70	14,77,300
18.	Rajasthan	65	9,62,600
19.	Tamil Nadu	158	34,80,350
20.	Uttar Pradesh	145	16,84,500
21.	West Bengal	36	31,58,100
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	56,650
	TOTAL	1440	2,83,34,850

Improving the Functioning of Employment Exchanges

4324. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment exchanges in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of employment exchanges which are computerised State-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to make the scheme as a centrally sponsored scheme in the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to improve the overall functioning of employment exchanges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e) The number of employment exchanges in the country State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. (See below)

The number of employment exchanges which are computerised, State-wise, upto 1992 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme is given in the enclosed Statment-II. (See below)

As per the decision of the National Development Council (NDC), the Cent-

rally Sponsored Scheme on Computerisation of Employment Exchanges was transferred from Central Sector to State Sector during the year 1992-93. In order to get the scheme revived as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the same has been included in the Ninth Five year Plan. The final outcome will depend on the views of Planning Commission and the NDC.

The Employment Exchanges function under the administrative control of the State Governemnts and they have to take steps for overall improvement in the functioning of employment exchanges. However, the Central Governemnt also reviews the performance of employment exchanges in the meetings of the Working Group on National Employment Service and makes suggestions to State Governments and Government of Union Territories for their improvement.

Statement-I

State-Wise Details of Number of Employment Exchanges

(As on 31.12.1996)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of Employment Exchanges	Number of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	—
3.	Assam	50	3
4.	Bihar	60	6
5.	Goa	1	—
6.	Gujarat	36	7
7.	Haryana	92	3
8.	Himachal Praesh	13	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	—
10.	Karnataka	33	5
11.	Kerala	67	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	56	9
13.	Maharashtra	36	6
14.	Manipur	9	—
15.	Meghalaya	10	—
16.	Mizoram	3	—
17.	Nagaland	7	—
18.	Orissa	33	4
19.	Punjab	43	—
20.	Rajasthan	32	3
21.	Sikkim*	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	31	3
23.	Tripura	4	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	76	13
25.	West Bengal	70	4

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of Employment Exchanges	Number of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau
1	2	3	4
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—
27.	Chandigarh	1	1
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—
29.	Delhi	17	3
30.	Daman & Diu	2	—
31.	Lakshadweep	1	—
32.	Pondicherry	1	—
	TOTAL	834	80

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Statement-II

State-Wise Details of computerisation of Employment Exchanges Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme From 1986-92

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of Employment Exchanges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	4
4.	Delhi	5
5.	Gujarat	13
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3
7.	Karnataka	3
8.	Kerala	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9
10.	Maharashtra	6
11.	Goa	1
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Orissa	3
14.	Punjab	2
15.	Rajasthan	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	10

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of Employment Exchanges
1	2	3	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	24
18.	West Bengal	3
19.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
20.	Chandigarh	1
21.	Pondicherry	1
	TOTAL	117

Problems in Implementation of ESI Scheme

4325. SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND:
DR. RANBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of the Employees State Insurance Scheme is done by Union and State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with the manner of mechanism ensuring coordinating between Union and State Government;

(c) whether this mechanism has witnessed some problems in its implementation:

(d) whether some steps have been suggested to improve working of the scheme to the satisfaction of workers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and measures to be taken to implement such suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e) The notification regarding the area in which the ESI Scheme is to be implemented is issued by the Central Government. Thereafter, the Scheme is administered by the ESI Corporation and the State Governments. Except in the case of Delhi and NOIDA, under the existing arrangement medical care is provided by the concerned State Government. However, the expenditure of medical care is shared by the ESI Corporation and the State-Governments in the ratio of 7:1. The functioning of the Scheme is reviewed by the ESI Corporation, its general purpose committee and the regional boards which are tripartite bodies consisting of representatives of government, employers and employees. The cash benefits to the insured persons are administered by the ESI Corporation through its regional/local offices. There have been sporadic complaints about shortage of doctors, medicines, equipments etc. in the ESI hospitals/dispensaries. Such complaints are forwarded to State Government for taking remedial action. There have been no serious complaints with regard to administration of cash benefits.

Children and Women Engaged in Beedi Rolling Industry

4326. DR. RANBIR SINGH:
SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people including children and women, are en-